cells of the brain and cord presented chromatolysis. He believes that his case shows that a diminution in the number of red blood corpuscles is sufficient to cause intense alteration of the ganglion cells.

SPILLER.

9. SULLE ALTERAZIONE ISTOLOGICHE DEL SISTEMA NERVOSA CENTRALE DEL FETO IN SEGUITO AD AVVELÉNAMENTO ACUTO E CRONICO DELLA MADRE PER ALCOOL (Histological Alterations in the Nervous System of the Fetus, Following Acute and Chronic Alcohol Poisoning in the Mother). M. Carrara (Rivista di Medicine legale e di Giuresprudenza med., vol. 6, 1898, No. 2).

In pregnant guinea pigs poisoned by alcohol, the author shows that in the central nervous system of the young pigs after fixation by corrosive sublimate and staining by the methods of Nissl, Bizzozero, and Heidenhain that there are certain cell changes which, as far as the investigation has proceeded, have been constant.

In the brain the changes noted were but slight; they consisted for the most part of a lack of colorability of the chromatic substances. The nuclear membrane was also less distinct. Many karyokinetic figures were shown by the Bizzozero methods of staining. In the anterior horn cells of the spinal cord the changes were more pronounced. In them there was a marked peripheral chromatolysis similar to that found by Marinesco and others in direct poisoning of the animal itself.

JELLIFFE.

10. UEBER MORPHOLOGISCHE DIFFERENZEN ZWISCHEN RUHENDEN UND ERREGTEN GANGLIENZELLEN (Concerning Morphological Differences Between Resting and Irritated Ganglion Cells). Friedel Pick (Deutsche med. Wochenenschrift, 22, 1898, p. 341).

Direct electrical irritation of the peripheral neurons must produce results differing from those occurring after normal action. Pick, to imitate normal conditions as closely as possible, exposed the brain in monkeys and cats when they were in narcosis and irritated it with the faradic current for a half hour to one hour, so that contractions occurred only on one side of the body. During the irritation the spinal canal was opened, and the segment necessary for the production of the movements was determined approximately by successive division of the roots or spinal cord. Sections from this and other portions were stained by the methods of Nissl and Golgi. The irritation in this way was applied at a remote point from the spinal cells. As only the cells of one side of the cord were irritated, a contrast was offered in the same preparation between the active and the resting cells. The former presented chromatolysis, chiefly peripheral, and this Pick believed favored the view that the chromatic substance is reserve material and disappears during activity. The cells were of irregular contour, and contained shrunken nuclei. In preparations from monkeys the cells near the union of the anterior and posterior horns were most altered, and this fact Pick believes proves v. Monakow's theory, according to which the central and peripheral motor neurons are connected by short interposed neurons.

SPILLER.

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY.

11. LES ACCIDENTS NERVEUX DU DIABETE (The Nervous Accidents of Diabetes). J. Vergely (Archives Cliniques de Bordeaux, Vol. 7, 1898, Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6).

In this article of 154 pages, the author reviews very thoroughly the nervous complications of diabetes, taking up the subject under the following heads:

I. Troubles of motility.
II. Troubles of sensibility.
III. Troubles affecting the genital organs and organs of the senses.
IV. Vasomotor and trophic disturbances.
V. Cerebral troubles.
VI. The different varieties of diabetes, from a nervous point of view.
VII. The rôle of the heart in the production of nervous accidents.
VIII. Diabetic coma.
IX. The lesions of the nervous system in diabetes.
X. The relation of diabetes to neuroses and other nervous diseases.

It is clearly shown that a large number of the symptoms of nervous disease may occur in connection with diabetes, some of them from causes acting temporarily (probably toxemia); others from organic lesions of the nervous system, dependent to a greater or less extent upon the constitutional disease present. In the brain, hyperemia, hemorrhage and embolic softening have been observed; involvement of the spinal cord is rare, while of all changes in the nervous system neuritis is most commonly found.

This last will probably explain many of the nervous symptoms. The author emphasizes the necessity for careful urinary examination in very obstinate neuralgias, and in a typical paralysis, sensory and trophic disturbances.

Of special interest is the account of "diabetic pseudo-tabes," the cerebral disturbances occurring in diabetics, and the various theories with regard to diabetic coma. To all specially interested a study of the original article is recommended, as it contains a very thorough résumé of the subject, with a complete bibliographic index. ALLEN.

12. A CASE OF ACROMEGALY. Kauffman (Birmingham Medical Review), vol. 43, 1898, June.

A man of twenty-three years, showing the ordinary enlargement of the hands and face, the feet being normal. The fields of vision were normal. The beginning of the disease dated back a twelve-month, headache being the first symptom, followed by overgrowth of face and hands and antero-posterior curvature of the spine.

PATRICK.

13. THE CRANIUM OF THE INSANE. (Osteitis Deformans and Acromegaly). Beadles (Edinburgh Medical Journal, vol. 3, 1898, Nos. 3, 4, 5).

The author, from a study of asylum records and from 234 autopsies performed by himself upon insane patients, concludes that in chronic insanity thickening and increase in weight of the cranial vault is exceedingly frequent, especially in those types characterized by periodical excitement.

The nature of the process causing this thickening is studied and compared to that in osteitis deformans. He then describes the condition of the skull in three cases of this disease—one from his own notes—and in two cases of acromegaly, comparing them and calling attention to the difference in character and location of the hypertrophic process in the two diseases. The article is illustrated by two plates and several wood cuts. ALLEN.